

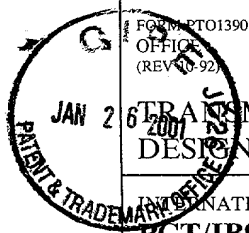


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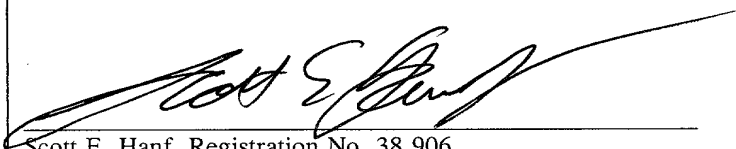
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FORM PTO1390 OFFICE (REV. 10-92)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NO 1998CH017 09/744784	
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)					
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/IB99/01339		INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE 28/07/1999 (28 July 1999)		PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED 29/07/1998 (29 July 1998)	
TITLE OF INVENTION: AQUEOUS COMPOSITIONS OF REACTIVE DYES, THEIR PRODUCTION AND USE					
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US: Hartmut BREUNINGER, et al.					
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items under 35 U.S.C. 371: 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This express request to immediately begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)). 2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The U.S. National Fee (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(1)) and other fees as follows:					
CLAIMS	(1) FOR	(2) NUMBER FILED	(3) NUMBER EXTRA	(4) RATE	(5) CALCULATIONS
	TOTAL CLAIMS	11 - 20 =	0	X \$18.00	
	INDEPENDENT CLAIMS	1 - 3 =	0	X \$80.00	
	MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIMS (if applicable)			+ 270.00	
	BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492(a) (1)-(4): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For filing with EPO or JP search report (37 CFR 1.492(a)(5))			\$ 860.00	860.00
	International Preliminary Examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482)			750.00	
	No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2))			700.00	
	Neither international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO			1,000.00	
	International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Articles 33(2)-33(4)			100.00	
	Surcharge of \$135.00 for furnishing the National fee or oath or declaration later than _ 20 _ 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).				
	TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS			= \$ 860.00	
	SUBTOTAL			+ \$ 860.00	
	Processing fee of \$135.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				
	TOTAL NATIONAL FEE			\$ 860.00	
	Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)).			+ 40.00	
	TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED			\$ 900.00	
a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. <u>03-2060</u> in the amount of \$ <u>900.00</u> to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.					
b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. <u>03-2060</u> . A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.					

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JC02 Rec'd PCT/PTO 2-6 JAN 2001

3.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A copy of the International Application as filed (35 USC 371(c)(2))	
	a.	<input type="checkbox"/>	is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau) and English translation
	b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	is not required, as the application was filed in the US Receiving Office (RO/US)
	c.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
4.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A translation of the International Application into English (35 USC 371(c)(2)).	
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 USC 371(c)(3)).	
	a.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted the International Bureau)
	b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 USC 371(c)(3)).	
7.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	An oath or declaration of the inventor (35 USC 371(c)(4)).	
8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 USC 371(c)(5)).	
Other document(s) or information included:			
9.	<input type="checkbox"/>	An information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.	
10.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	An assignment document for recording. Please mail the recorded assignment document to the person whose signature, name and address appears at the bottom of this page.	
10.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A copy of the International Filing Receipt.	
10.2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A copy of the International Search Report.	
10.3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A copy of the International Preliminary Examination Report.	
10.4	<input type="checkbox"/>	A copy of Form PCT/IB/306 - Notification of the Recording of a Change	
10.5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Preliminary Amendment	
11.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The above checked items are being transmitted:	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	by thirty (30) months and a proper demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.	
12.	<input type="checkbox"/>	At the time of transmittal, the time limit for amending claims under Article 19:	
	a.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	has expired and no amendments were made.
	b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	has not yet expired.
13.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Article 34 Amendments prior to International Preliminary Examination Report	
14.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certain requirements under 35 USC 371 were previously submitted by the applicant on _____, namely:	
			
Scott E. Hanf, Registration No. 38,906 (CUSTOMER NUMBER 25,255) Clariant Corporation 4331 Chesapeake Drive Charlotte, North Carolina 28216 Telephone: 704/395-6712 Facsimile: 704/395-6727		Date: January 26, 2001	

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re new U.S. patent application of :
Hartmut BREUNINGER, et al. :
Serial No. To Be Assigned :
Filed: January 26, 2001 :
For: **AQUEOUS COMPOSITIONS OF**
REACTIVE DYES, THEIR
PRODUCTION AND USE

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Commissioner for Patents
And Trademarks
Washington, DC 20231

Dear Sir:

Preliminary to the examination of the above-identified application, please enter the following preliminary amendment.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 1 through 11 and substitute therefore the following new claims 12 through 22.

--12. Aqueous reactive-dye composition (P) which is an aqueous solution of

- (R) at least one reactive dye
and optionally
- (F) at least one formulating additive,
characterized by a content of
- (B) biuret.

13. Aqueous reactive-dye composition (P) according to Claim 12, containing as (F) one or more of the following components:

- (F1) urea
- (F2) at least one non-ionogenic, basic or cationic solubilizer other than urea,
- (F3) at least one alkali metal salt of a mineral acid,
- (F4) a surfactant system,
- (F5) a defoamer; and
- (F6) a means of combating the harmful effect of microorganisms.

14. Aqueous reactive-dye composition (P) according to Claim 13, containing as (F) one or more of the components (F1), (F5) and (F6).
15. Aqueous reactive-dye composition (P) according to Claim 12, containing from 5 to 50 % by weight of (R).
16. A process for the production of a composition (P) according to Claim 12 comprising the step of:
mixing a dye (R) or a dye mixture (R) in the presence of water with biuret (B) and optionally at least one formulating additive (F).
17. A method for dyeing substrates dyeable with reactive dyes comprising steps of:
providing a composition (P) according to claim 12;
providing a substrate dyeable with reactive dyes; and
dyeing said substrate with said composition (P).
18. A method for printing substrates printable with reactive dyes comprising the steps of:
providing a composition (P) according to claim 12;
providing a substrate printable with reactive dyes; and

printing said substrate with said composition (P).

19. Printing paste prepared with a composition (P) according to Claim 12 further comprising a thickener and optionally an additive for adjusting the pH to a value within the range from 4 to 7.
20. Stock solution produced by diluting a concentrated composition (P) according to Claim 12 with water and optionally, adjusting the pH to a value within the range from 4 to 7, and having an (R) content in the range from 1 to 10 % by weight.
21. A method for dyeing substrates dyeable with reactive dyes comprising steps of:
providing a stock solution according to claim 20;
providing a substrate dyeable with reactive dyes; and
dyeing said substrate with said stock solutions.
22. A method for printing substrates printable with reactive dyes comprising the steps of:
providing a printing paste according to claim 19;
providing a substrate printable with reactive dyes; and
printing said substrate with said printing paste.--

REMARKS

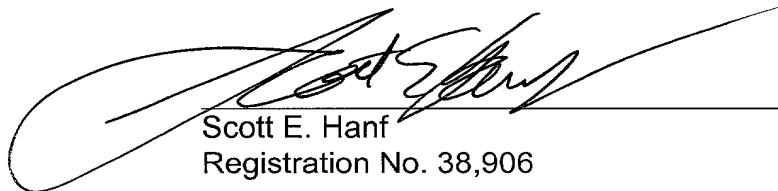
Applicants have cancelled all of the originally filed claims, 1-11. New claims 12-22 have been added to better encompass the full scope and breadth of the invention notwithstanding Applicants belief that the claim limitations would have been allowable as originally filed. Accordingly, Applicants assert that no claims have been narrowed within the meaning of *Festo*.

Hartmut BREUNINGER, et al.
Serial No. To Be Assigned
Filed: January 26, 2001
For: AQUEOUS COMPOSITIONS OF
REACTIVE DYES, THEIR
PRODUCTION AND USE

Page 4

Entry of the above claims is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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Registration No. 38,906

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January 26, 2001

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 For water-soluble reactive dyes it is often desirable – for greater ease of handling – to produce and supply them in the form of concentrated aqueous solutions. This presents the problem, however, that on prolonged storage, especially under fluctuating temperatures (for example, from -20 to +50°C), there may be severe deterioration in the physical and coloristic properties of the concentrated reactive-dye solutions – even if
10 they contain corresponding additives such as e.g. solubilizers or protective colloids – e.g. as their viscosity may increase, precipitates may be formed, the pH may fall heavily as a result of hydrolysis, and/or the colour or coloristic properties (especially shade and/or colour yield) may be altered such that it is practically impossible to use them any more. A solubilizer which is popular per se for such dyes is unsubstituted urea, which is readily
15 degradable in wastewater purification plants; however, concentrated reactive-dye compositions containing urea as a solubilizer have a particular propensity to suffer such destabilization phenomena.

EP-A-148496 describes reactive-dye solutions containing certain reactive dyes of the
20 pyrimidine series and mixtures of unsubstituted urea and certain methyl-substituted urea compounds.

DE-C-3620308 describes liquid compositions of reactive dyes which contain specific
25 polymeric carboxylic acids.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It has now been found that the aqueous, biuret-containing reactive-dye compositions defined below are surprisingly stable, even under severe temperature fluctuations, and substantially retain their physical and coloristic properties even on prolonged storage.

30 The invention concerns the defined, storable reactive-dye compositions, their production and their use.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The invention therefore firstly provides aqueous reactive-dye compositions (P) which are aqueous solutions of

(R) at least one reactive dye

5 and optionally

(F) at least one formulating additive,

which are characterized by a content of

(B) biuret.

10 The reactive dyes are a known category of dyes and are described in the technical literature; for example, they are defined in the Colour Index under the heading "Reactive Dyes" and are also enumerated in large numbers. Numerous reactive dyes are also obtainable commercially.

15 The reactive dyes (R) may contain any desired reactive groups, e.g. halogen-substituted heterocyclic groups (especially those of the halogentriazine or halogenpyrimidine series) or open-chain groups (especially β -sulphatoethylsulphonyl, β -sulphatoethylaminosulphonyl, β -sulphatopropionamido, β -chloroethylsulphonyl, vinylsulphonyl or acryloylaminosulphonyl), and also any desired chromophoric radicals
20 (for example, those of the anthraquinone, phthalocyanine, triphenldioxazine, azo or azomethine series, and also metal complexes of corresponding azo and/or azomethine dyes). Preferred reactive dyes (R) are those containing a halogen-substituted heterocycle as fibre-reactive radical, preferably a fluoro-, chloro- and/or bromo-substituted radical of the triazine or pyrimidine series (preferably a mono- or dichlorotriazine radical or a
25 fluoro- and/or chloro-substituted pyrimidine radical) or a sulphatoethylsulphonyl radical.

The reactive dyes (R) which can be used are any which are soluble in water, in particular those containing at least one water-solubilizing group, for example at least one sulphonic acid or carboxylic acid group (preferably in salt form), at least one sulphonamide group,
30 or in the case of metal complexes, a suitable counterion. The reactive dyes preferably

contain one or more sulphonic acid groups in salt form. For salt formation or respectively as counterions, are suitable any desired cations as are suitable for water-soluble anionic dyes, especially alkali metal cations (lithium, sodium, potassium) and ammonium cations {e.g. unsubstituted ammonium, or ammonium substituted with low molecular aliphatic radicals, e.g. mono-, di- or tri-(C₁₋₂-alkyl)-ammonium, mono-, di- or tri-(C₂₋₃-hydroxyalkyl)-ammonium, mono-, di- or tri-[(C₁₋₂-alkoxy)-(C₂₋₃-alkyl)]-ammonium or morpholinium}. The dyes (R) advantageously contain at least two water-solubilizing groups in the molecule, especially in the chromophoric radical, of which advantageously at least one is a sulpho group. The solubility of the dyes (R) in water is advantageously at least 10 g/l, preferably at least 30 g/l, at room temperature (= 20°C) and at pH 7. The dyes (R) may be pure or respectively purified dyes, or also unpurified dyes e.g. still comprising by-products and/or extraneous electrolytes from their production, e.g. from any diazotization, coupling, metallization, dehydrohalogenation, saponification, reduction and/or oxidation reactions (e.g. alkali metal chlorides, sulphates, nitrates, acetates, salicylates); from an acidic pH adjustment with an acid, e.g. hydrochloric acid, and subsequent neutralization with sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide, or from a basic pH adjustment with sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide and subsequent neutralization with an acid, e.g. hydrochloric acid, by pH adjustment with a buffer (e.g. with sodium or potassium hydrogen phosphate or acetate) or/and salting out with sodium chloride or potassium chloride, a corresponding amount of salts, e.g. sodium chloride, potassium chloride or buffer salts, may occur in (R). Commercial dyes may optionally already include formulating additives, e.g. urea, solubilizers or surfactants, as defined below under (F1), (F2) and (F4) respectively.

The aqueous reactive-dye compositions (P) of the invention are characterized by the presence of (R) and (B) and may optionally contain further formulating additives (F).

The (R) content in the aqueous reactive-dye compositions (P) of the invention is advantageously in the range from 5 to 50 % by weight, preferably from 10 to 35 % by weight, wherein, depending on the concentration, on the salt-forming counterion and

optionally kind and amount of solubilizer, especially as set out below under (F1) and/or (F2), (R) may be present as a true or also colloidal solution.

5 The (B) content in the aqueous reactive-dye compositions (P) of the invention is advantageously in the range from 0.1 to 5 % by weight, preferably from 0.5 to 2 % by weight.

Further formulating additives (F) which may be present in the compositions (P) of the invention are any desired formulating additives as are conventional per se, e.g. one or
10 more of the following components:

(F1) urea

(F2) at least one non-ionogenic, basic or cationic solubilizer other than (F1),

(F3) at least one alkali metal salt of a mineral acid,

15 (F4) a surfactant system,

(F5) a defoamer

and (F6) a means of combating the harmful effect of microorganisms.

The compositions (P) of the invention may optionally contain urea (F1). The (F1)
20 content of (P) is preferably ≤ 10 % by weight, more preferably ≤ 5 % by weight, e.g. in the range from 0.1 to 10 % by weight, advantageously from 0.1 to 5 % by weight, preferably from 0.5 to 5 % by weight, and, in particular, from 0.5 to 2 % by weight.

As solubilizers (F2) come into consideration products known per se, e.g. aliphatic
25 nonionic oligohydroxy compounds [e.g. with 2 to 12, preferably 3 to 10, in particular 4 to 8 carbon atoms, e.g. glycerol, hexylene glycol or/and mono- or oligo-(C₂₋₄-alkylene) glycols] or also their mono-(C₁₋₄-alkyl) ethers, or, preferably, basic or cationic compounds, e.g. mono-, di- or tri-(C₂₋₃-hydroxyalkyl)-amine and mono-, di- or tri-[(C₁₋₂-alkoxy)-(C₂₋₃-alkyl)]-amine.

30

The proportion of (F2) in (P) may vary within a wide range. If (F2) is used the weight ratio of (F2) to (R) is e.g. in the range of from 0.5 to 5 parts by weight of (F2) per 100 parts by weight of (R). Preferably no (F2) is used with a dye of sufficiently high solubility, e.g. a dye containing on average more than one solubilizing substituent per optionally condensed benzenic ring (e.g. a naphthalene ring being thus calculated as two benzenic rings).

A component (F3) may optionally be present. Suitable alkali metal salts (F3) include in particular those which can be used, for example, as a blending agent to adjust the strength of the dye (R). Suitable (F3) include chlorides, sulphates and optionally phosphates, especially sodium chloride or sodium sulphate (Glauber's salt). If a salt (F3) is present in the composition (P), the (F3) content is, for example, in the range from 5 to 50 % by weight, preferably from 10 to 30 % by weight of (R). Preferably, no salts (F3) are added. In one particular embodiment of the invention the compositions (P) are substantially free from (F3) and are also, preferably, substantially free from any extraneous electrolytes, i.e. are also substantially salt-free, which, apart from refraining from an addition of (F3), can be achieved e.g. by membrane filtration of an aqueous (R) solution prior to the addition of (B) and optionally of one or more of the additives (F1), (F2), (F4), (F5) and (F6).

The compositions (P) may optionally contain a surfactant system (F4), such as a dispersant or wetting agent such as is occasionally used in dye compositions, e.g. a non-ionogenic or anionic dispersant or wetting agent (e.g. lignin sulphonates or condensation products of sulphonated naphthalenes and/or diphenyl ethers with formaldehyde), e.g. in an amount of from 10 to 80 % by weight of (R). In one preferred embodiment of the invention (P) contains no surfactant (F4).

The compositions (P) of the invention may optionally contain at least one additive (F5) or (F6).

Suitable defoamers (F5) include any desired conventional foam inhibitor products, which may comprise e.g. paraffins, mineral oils, silica, ethylene bis-fatty acid amides and/or silicones. Suitable products include e.g. commercial products, which may be employed in the concentrations recommended in each case, e.g. in the range from 0.01 to 2 % by weight, preferably from 0.02 to 1 % by weight of (P).

(F6) is judiciously an inhibitor of bacterial growth or a biocide. Suitable products (F6) include before all fungicides and bactericides, e.g. commercial products which may be used in the concentrations recommended in each case, for example in the range of 0.001 to 1 % by weight, preferably from 0.005 to 0.5 % by weight of (P).

The compositions (P) of the invention can be produced very simply, in particular, by mixing a dye (R) or a dye mixture (R) in the presence of water with (B) and optionally (F), advantageously by mixing a dye or dye mixture (R), preferably as an aqueous solution (optionally purified, e.g. by membrane filtration), as an aqueous filter cake or as a dry dye, with the other components, in particular with an aqueous solution of (B) and optionally (F1) and (F2) and, if required, further water and optionally (F5) and/or (F6). (F3) and (F4) are advantageously not added, but may be present in a commercial formulation of (R). An adjustment in pH, for example, with a mineral acid, such as hydrochloric acid, or with an alkali metal hydroxide, may, if desired, be carried out before or after mixing the components.

The pH of the reactive dye compositions (P) of the invention is e.g. in the range from 4 to 9, and, depending on the reactive system, an optimum pH may be chosen; in particular for halogen-substituted reactive systems, especially halogen-substituted heterocycles, a pH in the range from advantageously 5.5 to 8.5, especially from 6.5 to 8, is preferred and for aliphatic reactive systems containing sulphate groups or unsaturated groups a pH in the range from advantageously 4 to 7, especially from 4.5 to 6, is preferred.

Apart from the components (R), (B) and optionally (F), the aqueous compositions (P) of the invention preferably contain no further additives, that is, they consist essentially of (R), (B) and water and optionally (F); of these compositions, preference is given to those containing as (F) one or more of the components (F1), (F2), (F5) and (F6) and optionally (F4), especially those containing as (F) one or more of components (F1), (F2), (F5) and (F6), and, before all, those containing as (F) one or more of the components (F1), (F5) and (F6).

The compositions (P) produced are in general readily pourable and fluid, display in general viscosity below 1000 cP and are highly stable to storage and transportation, even under frost or heat conditions, and can also be stored for prolonged periods (for example several weeks or even months) without substantial change or deterioration in their physical and coloristic properties; in particular, they are also highly resistant to temperature fluctuations e.g. in the temperature range from -20 to +50°C, the pH being essentially stable and no substantial or disturbing change in viscosity taking place, the viscosity remaining in particular below 1000 cP. Minor occasional fluctuations in the pH or viscosity of the aqueous compositions, may occur, but this does not substantially affect the coloristic properties.

The compositions (P) of the invention may be handled directly as produced and may be used in particular as dyes for those substrates and processes for which the respective reactive dyes (R) are usable. There may e.g. be dyed substrates of natural or synthetic polyamides (e.g. wool, silk, nylon 6, nylon 66), of polyurethanes and/or cellulosic substrates (e.g. cotton, hemp, linen, viscose, lyocell), especially textile material in any suitable processing form, for example as loose fibres, filaments, yarns, wovens, knits, nonwovens, ready-made or half ready-made goods. Also suitable are any desired conventional dyeing processes, for example exhaust processes and impregnation processes (primarily padding, dipping and printing). Exhaust processes may be conducted using any desired conventional liquor-to-goods ratios (e.g. from 5:1 to 100:1) and temperatures (for example in the range from 40°C to boiling temperature, preferably from 60 to 98°C).

For the dyeing of cellulosic fibre material the known salts (e.g. Glauber's salt or sodium chloride) may be added in appropriate concentrations, for example from 5 to 80 g/l, to the liquors, and following the desired dyeing time an alkali, for example sodium hydroxide and/or sodium carbonate, is advantageously added in order to fix the dye reactively, advantageously in the pH range from 9 to 13, preferably from 10 to 12. Exhaustion dyeing may then be completed by conventional soaping and/or washing and rinsing. Continuous impregnation processes for cellulosic substrates can be carried out, for example, with alkaline liquors, advantageously within the abovementioned pH ranges, it being advantageous to carry out impregnation without heating (for example at from 15 to 25°C, or also up to 40°C depending on the ambient climatic conditions) and to fix the impregnated goods either by cold dwelling or, after an intermediate drying, by treatment, for example, with steam or dry heat. Printing may also be carried out in conventional manner, for example in one phase or in two phases. If printing is done in one phase, the printing paste contains a suitable alkali, for example sodium bicarbonate or sodium carbonate, and fixing takes place advantageously by steaming or with dry heat in a manner analogous to that described above. If printing is done in two phases, the dye is applied in the first phase, this printing paste advantageously being neutral to weakly acidic (e.g. pH 4 to 7), and the alkali for fixation is applied in the second phase, after an intermediate drying, advantageously by means of a minimal add-on applicator, preferably such that the moisture content is $\leq 30\%$ of the dry weight of the substrate. Here again, fixing takes place judiciously by means of treatment with steam or dry heat, or also by leaving the goods to lie at room temperature. The dye-containing printing pastes may comprise suitable thickeners, e.g. alginates, carob gum ethers and/or polyacrylates. If desired, hydrotropic agents, principally urea, may be added to the printing pastes. The water content and thickener content of the printing pastes is advantageously chosen such that the viscosity is within the range from 1000 to 8000 cP, preferably from 2000 to 6000 cP, at room temperature ($\approx 20^\circ\text{C}$). If desired, the dyeings may further be aftertreated with a fixing agent, as described, for example, in EP 812949 A2, which is expressly incorporated herein by reference.

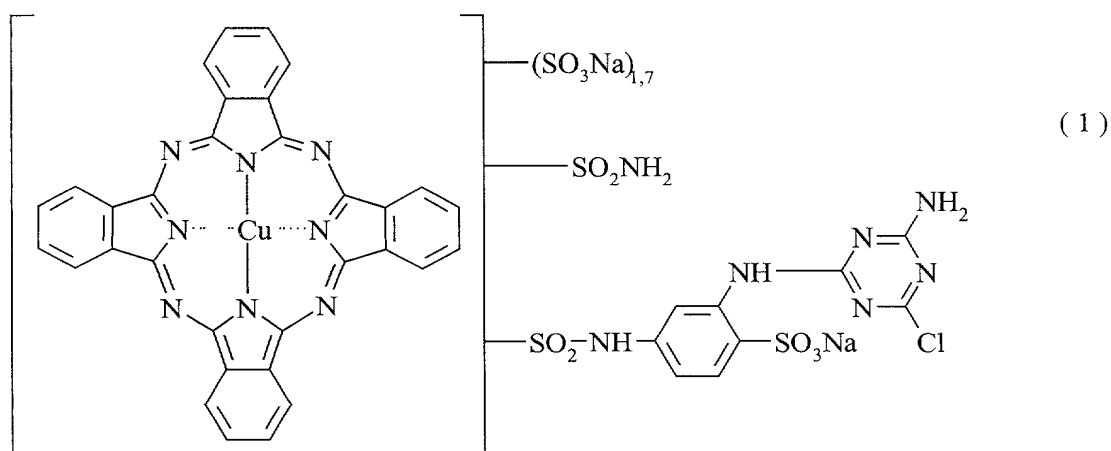
The compositions (P) of the invention are outstandingly suitable for all of these processes which are customary per se. E.g. even after a prolonged storage period it is still possible to prepare with them stock solutions e.g. with an (R) concentration of from 1 to 10 % by weight, the pH advantageously being neutral to weakly acidic (e.g. pH 5 to 7), and these stock solutions also being storable, i.e. they can be prepared for a particular dyeing operation and held in the dyehouse e.g. for a whole day in order to provide one day's requirement of stock liquor. The compositions of the invention are further also suitable for preparing jet printing inks.

In the following examples parts and percentages are by weight and the temperatures are stated in degrees Celsius.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

16 parts of urea and 16 parts of biuret are dissolved in 230 parts of demineralized water and the pH of the solution is adjusted to 7.5-8.0 with 20 % strength sodium hydroxide solution. Then 1300 parts of a 17 % strength solution of the dye of the formula

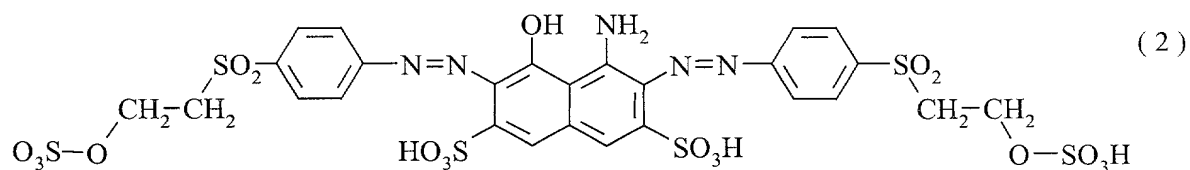


are stirred into this solution. The 17 % strength dye solution is the retentate obtained from membrane filtration as an aqueous solution of the filter cake from the production of

the dye. The pH is held at from 7.5 to 8.0 using 20 % strength sodium hydroxide solution. After two hours of stirring, 4.0 parts of biocide (Acticid RS) are stirred in. The dye content of the composition is adjusted to 15.4 % pure dye by adding demineralized water. The resulting composition is notable for its storage stability, even under conditions of frost or heat.

Example 2

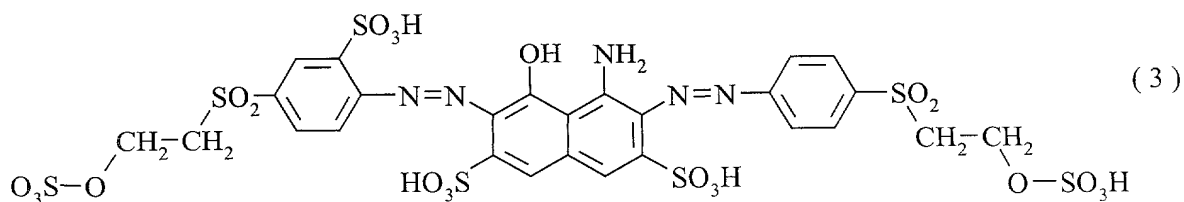
5 parts of urea, 5 parts of biuret and 3 parts of triethanolamine hydrochloride are dissolved in 300 parts of demineralized water. Then 166 parts of a commercial dry formulation of the dye of the formula



[containing about 60 % of dye of the formula (2) as sodium salt, 35 % lignin sulphonate and 5 % by-products] are stirred into this solution using a toothed disc. pH 4.5-5.0. After one hour of stirring, 0.5 part of biocide (Acticid RS) is stirred in. The dye content of the composition is adjusted to 20 % pure dye by adding demineralized water. The resulting composition is notable for its storage stability even under conditions of frost or heat.

Example 3

2 parts of biuret and 0.3 part of biocide (Proxel GXL) are stirred into 182 parts of an aqueous dye solution purified by membrane filtration and containing 20.6 parts of the dye of the formula



in sodium salt form and 7 parts of urea. The dye content of the composition is adjusted to 10 % pure dye by adding demineralized water. The pH is 5. The resulting composition is notable for its storage stability even under conditions of frost or heat.

Application Example 1

A printing paste of the following composition

liquid dye composition of Example 1, 2 or 3	10 parts
5 % strength aqueous sodium alginate thickener	50 parts
sodium hydrogen carbonate	2 parts
urea	5 parts
water	<u>33 parts</u>
	100 parts

is used to print a cotton cretonne and the print is then steamed at 102°C for 10 minutes.

Subsequently, it is rinsed cold and hot and soaped off at the boil. Finally, it is rinsed with an anionic detergent and dried. A turquoise, black or navy print is obtained. The print obtained with a composition stored for 8 weeks at -20°C, 0°C, +20°C, +40°C or +50°C is practically identical.

Application Example 2

A bleached cotton tricot is dyed at a liquor-to-goods ratio of 10:1 by an exhaust process by introducing the cotton tricot, wetted beforehand in water, into a liquor containing 1 g/l of the dye of the formula (1) [added in the form of a stock solution prepared with the composition of Example 1, containing 10 g/l of dye of the formula (1)] and 30 g/l of sodium sulphate, raising the dyeing temperature to 80°C at 1°C/minute, after 30 minutes adding 20 g/l of calcined sodium carbonate and a further 30 g/l of sodium sulphate, dyeing at this temperature for 60 minutes, then rinsing, soaping off cold, washing at the boil in a 0.3 % strength solution of a non-ionogenic detergent, and finally drying. An intensely turquoise dyeing is obtained. The dyeing obtained with a composition stored for 8 weeks at -20°C, 0°C, +20°C, +40°C or +50°C is practically identical.

Following the same procedure with the dye of Example 2 gives a black dyeing and with the dye of Example 3 gives a navy dyeing.

Application Example 3

4 parts of the dye of the formula (2) in the form of the composition of Example 2 are dissolved in 100 parts of water. A cotton poplin fabric is padded with this solution to a pick-up of 75 % by weight, and is then intermediately dried. The intermediately dried fabric is impregnated with 4 % strength sodium carbonate solution to a pick-up of 20 % by weight, using a minimal add-on apparatus, and is then steamed at 100-102°C for 30 seconds. It is then rinsed, soaped off cold, washed at the boil in a 0.3 % strength solution of a non-ionogenic detergent, and finally dried. A black dyeing is obtained. The dyeing obtained with a composition stored for 8 weeks at -20°C, 0°C, +20°C, +40°C or +50°C is practically identical.

Following the same procedure with the dye of Example 1 gives a turquoise dyeing and with the dye of Example 3 gives a navy dyeing.

CLAIMS:

1. Aqueous reactive-dye composition (P) which is an aqueous solution of
(R) at least one reactive dye
5 and optionally
(F) at least one formulating additive,
characterized by a content of
(B) biuret.
- 10 2. Aqueous reactive-dye composition (P) according to Claim 1, containing as (F) one
or more of the following components:

(F1) urea
(F2) at least one non-ionogenic, basic or cationic solubilizer other than
15 urea,
(F3) at least one alkali metal salt of a mineral acid,
(F4) a surfactant system,
(F5) a defoamer
and (F6) a means of combating the harmful effect of microorganisms.
- 20 3. Aqueous reactive-dye composition (P) according to Claim 2, containing as (F) one
or more of the components (F1), (F5) and (F6).
4. Aqueous reactive-dye composition (P) according to any one of Claims 1 to 3,
25 containing from 5 to 50 % by weight of (R).
5. Process for the production of a composition (P) according to any one of Claims 1
to 4, characterized in that a dye (R) or a dye mixture (R) is mixed in the presence
of water with (B) and optionally (F).

6. Use of the compositions (P) according to any one of Claims 1 to 4 for dyeing substrates dyeable with reactive dyes.

7. Use according to Claim 6 for printing.

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8. Printing paste prepared with a composition (P) according to one of Claims 1 to 4 and a thickener and optionally an additive for adjusting the pH to a value within the range from 4 to 7.

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9. Stock solution produced by diluting a concentrated composition (P) according to any one of Claims 1 to 4 with water and, if desired, adjusting the pH to a value within the range from 4 to 7, and having an (R) content in the range from 1 to 10 % by weight.

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10. Use according to Claim 6 using a stock solution according to Claim 9.

11. Use according to Claim 7, using a printing paste according to Claim 8.

1991年10月1日 星期一 晴 10月1日是国庆节，也是党的生日。这一天，全国人民都在欢庆。我们学校也举行了各种庆祝活动。上午，我们举行了升旗仪式，国旗在雄壮的国歌声中冉冉升起。接着，校长发表了讲话，勉励我们要努力学习，为祖国的繁荣富强贡献自己的力量。下午，各班同学都参加了文艺表演，歌声、笑声、掌声此起彼伏，整个校园充满了节日的气氛。晚上，我和爸爸妈妈一起看了国庆晚会，精彩的节目让我目不暇给。这一天真是难忘的一天！

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and optionally

which are characterized by containing

are surprisingly stable to storage and transportation.

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DECLARATION FOR UTILITY OR DESIGN PATENT APPLICATION
(37 CFR 1.63)

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

AQUEOUS COMPOSITIONS OF REACTIVE DYES, THEIR PRODUCTION AND USE

the specification of which

☐ is attached hereto

OR

☒ was filed on **July 28, 1999**, as application No. / or PCT International Application Number PCT/IB99/01339 and was amended on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment specifically referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or of any PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application Number(s)	Country	Foreign Filing Date (MM/DD/YY)	Priority Claimed
98810726.4	Europe	July 29, 1998	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

Application Number(s)	Filing Date (MM/DD/YY)	<input type="checkbox"/> Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet attached hereto.

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 120 of any United States application(s), or 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

U.S. Parent Application or PCT Parent Number	Parent Filing Date (MM/DD/YY)	Parent Patent Number (if applicable)
<p>As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following registered practitioner(s), respectively and individually, as my attorneys and/or agents, with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office:</p> <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> CUSTOMER NUMBER 25,255 </div>		
Direct all correspondence to:	CLARIANT CORPORATION Industrial Property Department 4331 Chesapeake Drive Charlotte, North Carolina 28216 Telephone: 704/395-6712 Facsimile: 704/395-6727	
<p>I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.</p>		
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